in actual fact he receives four times as much. The total number of officers in the various services in Bengal amounts to 399; they receive an average of Rs. 1,301 monthly each. Whatever may be said of Japanese Imperialism, I have not heard that corruption and bribery are more prevalent there than elsewhere.

Let us take another example, this time from Europe. Poland is far richer than the Indian province of Behar and its population is considerably less. Yet the President of the Republic receives only Rs. 1,560 monthly, while the Governor of Behar gets Rs.8,333. Even district magistrates in India may receive a higher salary than the President of Poland. In Poland not more than thirteen officers receive a salary of above Rs.i,ooo, while in Behar and Orissa there are as many as 156 officers with a salary of over Rs.i,ooo.

Still more amazing is a contrast between India and U.S.A. America is enormously rich. The *per capita* income is more than twenty-two times that of India and the cost of living is notoriously high. If the income of officials should be proportionate to that of the people, Indian salaries should be about one twenty-third that of American officials, but what are the facts? Skilled workers in U.S.A. can demand Rs. 300-450 a month, according to the 1935-6 statistics. We have already examined the figures for the Indian workers. Again, the population of U.S.A. is smaller than that of India, while the revenues are ten times as great. It would not be unfair to compare a person so important as the President of the United States with the Viceroy of India. The President draws as salary Rs. 17,062 per month; the Viceroy, Rs.21,333. *&&* American Cabinet Minister receives 113.3,412; a member of the Viceroy's Council, Rs.6,66y. The Governor of New York State receives Rs.5,687; the Governor of C.P. (India), Rs.6,ooo. The Governor of South Dakota receives Rs.682; the Chief Commissioner of